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TO : Chief, FDM

DATE: 14 December 1950

FROM : Chief of Station, Karlsruhe */KIS*

Attn: ☐ ☐

SUBJECT: ~~SECRET~~ Operational

~~SECRET~~ PRCHALA Movement

1. Attached is CSL-O-176 ("Activities of the PRCHALA Group in Germany"), a report prepared by OKAPI 8 on the basis of information furnished by OKAPI 28 (see HJ-A-912). OKAPI 28 was earlier assigned the Cryptonym "PARSI". Date of information is 20 November 1950.

2. As per COS request in MKK-A-24961 (not sent ZASH) we are forwarding a copy of attachment to FOS, which should be interested in the information on Jaroslav PEKELSKY and Marie HLASCHOWITSCHKOVA.

3. Note to COS: MIS-A-2719 (not sent ZASH) stated that Koloman TOKAR "is an admitted intelligence agent working for firm ELASTOVICKOVA and the (ARDEY) group who was scheduled to return to CSR on an intelligence mission on 15 November 1950". TOKAR has no connection with OKAPI, nor is OKAPI in contact with ELASTOVICKOVA or any other members of the PRCHALA Intelligence Service, except through the operation outlined in CSL-O-180.

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*K.C. Note: Koloman Tokar is a
Zifferite.*

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

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A Munich, W. Germ.

ACTIVITIES OF THE PRCHALA GROUP IN GERMANY.Involved in espionage activities

- (1) In September 1950, the general secretary of the Prchala "Czech National Committee" -CNV- in London, Dr. Karel LOCHER, came to Germany. During this visit, a meeting took place on September 25, 1950, at the secretariat of the "Czech National Group" -CNS- for Germany in Munich, Dachauerstrasse 9/II, which was attended, apart from LOCHER, by the leader of the CNS Vladimir KESER, his secretary Marie BLASCHTOWITSCHKOVA, the secretary of the CNS (Paul HORAK), a certain (Paul KESER) and another three persons.

At this meeting KESER, who had been given leadership of the "Czech Christian-Socialist Movement" in Germany (within the scope of the Prchala movement) gave an account of himself and of his life. He described his activities in the Ligue against Bolshevism during the occupation in Czechoslovakia, and his close cooperation with Marie MARIS from VELVARY. He did not, however, tell LOCHER of his membership in the Vlakka. He probably acted on the advice of BLASCHTOWITSCHKOVA, who was warning all the members of the Prchala movement that it would be best not to mention membership in the Vlakka, as many of the members of that organization had become secret agents. KESER said that he came to Germany in 1949 after having escaped from prison to which he had been condemned in 1945 because of his activities in the Ligue against Bolshevism. When questioned by LOCHER about the accusations which had been brought against him, KESER admitted that he had also been accused of collaboration with the Gestapo and of contact with the Germans. KESER denied this, however, explaining that at that time he did not yet know German. LOCHER was interested in who had tried him, who had been the public prosecutor, whether he had been able to make his defence and with whom he had been in prison.

Dr. LOCHER then asked participants of the meeting about the conditions and prospects of the Prchala group in Austria and about the effect that the "Munich Agreement" had made on the Sudetan Germans and on political officials in Austria. He asked about ZVONIKOV and SIGUT, who supposedly bombarded PRCHALA with requests to be allowed to link with the CNV in London. ZVONIKOV is supposed to know PRCHALA from Sub-Carpathian Russia. Following repeated requests, neither ZVONIKOV nor SIGUT received an answer, because LOCHER refused to confide in discredited people.

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Following this information, LOCHER spoke of the general situation of the Prochala movement. He believes that the political developments are proving their case and that their situation is thus constantly improving. They supposedly have a very good position in relation to the Conservative Party of England, which is even supposed to have offered the Prochala group financial support. PRCHALA is said to have refused, in order to have no obligations. He also hinted at his good connections with the British Intelligence Service and Scotland Yard. They claim it often happens that when a Czech comes to England, they are asked to give their "opinion". He laid a great stress on the good position which the Prochala movement enjoys in Switzerland, especially with regard to the Press, and he emphasized the favorable attitude towards the Republican Party in the United States.

Answering a question as to the position of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia in America, LOCHER said that the Americans are already causing certain difficulties to the members of the Council as far as permission to reside in the States is concerned. The Prochala group will supposedly see to it that these difficulties are increased. The Council of Free Czechoslovakia is said to exist on the funds which Dr. RIPKA transferred abroad while he was Minister of Foreign Trade. These funds are diminishing rapidly and it should be expected that the Council will find itself in financial difficulties.

LOCHER also spoke of the participation of Dr. RIPKA at the meeting of the European Council in Strasburg. He explained that RIPKA was recommended to participate as an observer even by Winston CHURCHILL. In Strasburg, RIPKA is said to have tried to enter into contact with the German delegation. Member of Parliament SCHUITZ is said to have rejected him briskly, saying that he only dealt with people of gen. PRCHALA. RIPKA is supposed to be spared all such future fiascos, because they are supposed to make sure that he will not return to the Europarat, either as an observer or as a journalist.

Mentioning the support which the Prochala group is said to have in the Republican Party in the United States, LOCHER said that they are now preparing strong action against the Council. The action is supposed to be directed against ZENKL and RIPKA. There are supposed to be other people as well against whom material is being collected, and on this occasion he named the former prosecutor DRABEK. In connection with ZENKL, he declared that his activities in the concentration camp are well known to them. ZENKL is supposed to have worked at the cremation furnace, and stolen golden teeth from the bodies.

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There was also talk of the former minister LAUSMAN. LOCHER said that LAUSMAN had a great share of responsibility in the communization of Czechoslovakia, but that the Americans have behaved very benevolently towards him owing to the fact that he is supposed to be of Jewish blood. The American attitude does not at present permit any attacks on LAUSMAN.

The name of SPERK was also mentioned at the conference. PEKELSKY indicated ~~him~~ to be an agent of the CIC and added mockingly that people like SPERK who work for the CIC can be bought with a pack of cigarettes. LOCHER ordered the case to be reported at once to the CMV in London.

2. ^{Vaclav} Severe complaints were brought against a certain (fn) ~~MAKOTA~~ from Prague, a former member of the Vlastka, who is supposed to have betrayed Dr. ~~PREMISER~~ to Dr. ~~REGER~~ for 400,000 RM. He used this money to set up a factory in Munich. The Prchala group do not intend to forget this deed.

LOCHER expressed the opinion that the position of the Prchala group in Germany is secure, following the signing of the "Munich Agreement". He declared himself to have been opposed to Benes already during the first republic, but he objected to the political form of the Protectorate, because the Protectorate is only given to uncultured nations. He was unable to agree with German policy and went into exile.

Following the conference, PEKELSKY disclosed during a private discussion that they plan to launch a large-scale international press campaign against ZERKL and RIFKA, whom they want to brandish as collaborators of communists and criminals responsible for the mistakes committed in 1945, and at the same time they will supposedly back the Sudetan Germans in order to divert attention from the collaboration of Czechs with Germans, as there are only a few members of the CMS in Germany who did not collaborate during the Protectorate. On the contrary, however, in the course of confidential discussions with Germans, members of the Prchala group stress the fact that they alway were "Deutschfreundlich". PEKELSKY displayed a noticeable knowledge of conditions in the eastern (Soviet) zone of Germany and of persons of the so-called "Neuheimer Kreis", in which the former Ambassador for Germany in Moscow, baron RADOLNY, plays a prominent part. Secretary HORAK added that good relations already exist between Eastern and Western Germany.

- (2) On the same day (Sept. 25, 1950), in the Hotel Koeniginhof in Munich, LOCHER had a conference with the representative of the organization of refugee and displaced Germans called "Sudeten-deutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft", during which LOCHER insisted

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on speeding up agreement among the Germans on the question of nomination of delegates into coordination committees and asked for assistance in the setting up of special DP camps for members of the Prohala movement, which would, for security reasons, be set up behind the Rhine and to the creation of which Bonn has already given basic consent.

- (3) In the evening, a press conference was held in the CNS secretariat in Munich, which was attended by representatives of the German and foreign press. PEKELSKY answered the questions regarding the political aims of the Prohala movement, which were put to him by the reporters. At the same time he stressed the federal aims which in Central Europe are to be the foundation of the new Europe. He emphasized the complete democracy of the movement and declared that they are passionate opponents of bolshevism, and that not only "as of yesterday". He stressed the feeling of anti-dictatorship by pointing out gen. PRCHALA, whom he declared to be the only general who did not want to capitulate to Hitler in 1938. At that time already PRCHALA was supposed to have wanted to liberate the German nation from Hitler's yoke. There were two Swiss journalists among the representatives of the foreign press. Such conferences take place more often, and are attended by German political officials.

The subject of federalization is very often discussed by the Prohala group. The source of information indicates, however, that even if the meaning of federalization is clear to them, the question of what is to be federalized, i.e. which countries or states are to be members of the new federal state group, remains obscure. Nevertheless, the plan of federalization is one of the main points of their program.

- (4) After the conference, PEKELSKY complained that at the beginning they had not met with understanding on the part of the Americans. Today the situation is supposed to be different, in spite of the fact that it is still disadvantageous, because the key positions in the American Government are still held by people of 1945, that is "Roosevelt's people" and people of MORGENTHAU, which are said to be of the same "business category" as the people of Benes. Roosevelt's people are supposed to occupy mainly positions in the cultural offices of the American military government and the CIC.

The Prohala group is also involved in espionage activities. They exchange the information gained by them with their German partners and send it to the Czech National Committee in London. The main persons in the movement in Munich are PEKELSKY and BLASCHTOWITSCHKOVA.

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- (5) On September 26, 1950 LOCHER and PEKELSKY went to Bonn to continue in discussions about the so-called "federal" or "coordination committees", called "KO" for short, which are to be set up on the basis of secret agreements, concluded within the "Munich Agreement". It is a question of a political, economic, military and social committee. One German and one member of the Prochala group are to be placed at the head of each of these committees. The Prochala group has agreed on its representatives, among these are Vladimir PEKELSKY and (prof. dr.) Rudolf LEBER, who also figures in the movement under the name of LERASKY. The difficulties come from the German side, where an agreement on the nomination of the delegates has not yet been reached, firstly because there will be a salary attached to each position, and secondly because the designation of the persons to occupy the positions is strongly influenced by the political interests of the parties. The arising costs are supposed to be met by the Bonn Government. The Prochala group insists on agreement between the Germans, because they are looking forward to substantial financial support from Bonn.
- (6) There is always a great deal of activity in the secretariat of the CNS in Munich. Visitors, apart from Germans, consist of citizens of the Baltic states, Slovaks, Poles, Yugoslavs, Romanians and Ukrainians. Secretary (fnu) HORAK declared that the CNS plays the leading role in these groups in Germany now, because of the exceptionally strong position gained by the "Munich Agreement". As an example he cited the Ukrainians, who from the beginning tried to cooperate exclusively with the Americans, and are now paying for this, as the Germans are slowly gaining the power of government into their hands. The Ukrainians are said to be asking the CNS to assist them in dealing with the German government officials. In return they are said to have given the CNS the possibility of setting up its headquarters in the Ukrainian House in Munich, Dachauerstrasse 9.
- (7) Visits to the secretariat are paid by a certain Dr. (fnu) KROMKOLLER, of Czech nationality, who came to Germany in 1945, his real name is RICHTER. He is said to have published the "Czech revue" in Czechoslovakia, and was wanted for collaboration with the Germans. He acts as commercial representative in Germany, and claims to be a Sudetan German. He picked up some propaganda material in the Munich secretariat for the use of Czechs in Freilassing, where he himself resides.

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- (8) The Prochala group keep in contact with (fnu) RUDL. RUDL is a former employee of the firm Orbis in Prague, who now publishes cowboy literature in the vicinity of Bonn.
- (9) The Prochala group in Germany pays special attention to the registration of refugees - soldiers. A list of these, covering approximately ten sheets of normal office paper, is kept in the secretariat of the CNS in Munich.
- (10) The Prochala Group in the DP Camp "Valka" in Nurnberg. The top representative of the CNS in Valka is prof. Dr. WIERER. There he organizes frequent conferences with Slovaks - separationists, Poles, Ukrainians and Hungarians, and acts with much initiative. He plans the programs of the so-called brains-trust, which takes place in Valka every fortnight. WIERER expressed firm belief that the Germans will get all they want from the Americans should the latter insist on the creation of military units. He literally said that the political play of ADENAUER-SCHUMACHER is so planned as to get as much as possible for the Germans, and he believes that the creation of a German army would be a victory for the Prochala group as well, because they are trying to get the Germans to represent the interests of the Prochala group during military discussions, i.e. they are trying to gain an opportunity for the military organization of the Prochala group within the scope of the newly created German military units. WIERER is constantly in personal contact with German members of Parliament, especially SCHUETZ and RODGEMANN, who are passionate supporters of the CNS.

The second representative of the CNS in Valka is Jaroslav MYSLIVEC.

The secretary is (fnu) HERMAN who complains that the lack of financial means is preventing them for opening a general campaign for gaining members into the party in Valka. He will therefore start manufacturing fancy leather articles for export, which he intends to ship to the United States by means of the "black route" of the Church World Service, that is without import licence and duty free. When negotiations concerning the federal (coordination) committees will come to an end, the financial problems are supposed to disappear. HERMAN's co-worker is a reporter of the name of (fnu) LABARDI.

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The number of followers of the Prchala group in Valka is estimated at 130 - 150. It is said that HERMAN has not given the list of these even to the CIC. Lately they have shown increased activity in the camp, and they are organizing so-called political and social groups. The first category consists of: The Czech National and Democratic Gathering, Czech Christian-Socialist Movement, Czech Union of Labor, and Czech Union of Farmers. The second category: Union of Czech Women, Czech Students' Union, Union of Czech Soldiers and their Friends, Organization of the Free Czech Youth and the Union of People Persecuted by Bolshevism. The Union of Czech Women in Valka is headed by the wife of prof. WIERER, and the main person in the Union of Czech Soldiers and their Friends is the fascist KUNIC, who is at the same time in charge of the the house occupied by the members of the Prchala group, the so-called National House. Activities in the Union of Soldiers are run in the name of major Zdenek GLADCEK in London.

In answer to the question as to why the Prchala movement has so many factions, WIERER declared that it is drawn up according to the English pattern. Why could the Farmers not be placed next to the Union of Labor with leftist tendencies. It is a question of solving the political-social differences within the party itself.

In the future Parliament it may well happen that the delegates of the Prchala movement will, for this reason, vote against each other. This, WIERER declared, is the potent activity of a member of Parliament. The election candidates will of course be nominated exclusively by the leading authorities of the party.

On November 2, 1950, a constitutional meeting of the Czech National and Democratic Gathering took place in Valka, and on November 16, 1950, the first general assembly took place, during which the permanent committee was elected. The chairman is Josef BISCHOF, vice speaker Dr. Bohumil BROU, Bretislav NADVORNÍK, Paul WAGNER and member of the committee Paul WANSKY. Bretislav NADVORNÍK carrying out intelligence work for the Americans in the name of the Prchala group, in order to strengthen the position of the CNS. Elected vice chairman of Czech Nat'l and.

- (11) Democratic Gathering in Valka on 16 Nov 50
Contact of the Prchala group with Germans.
All the officials of the CNS in Germany believe that they will reach their goal easily by linking their interests to those of the Germans. That is why they maintain constant and close relations with political officials and government

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quarters. Apart from the Sudetan German members of Parliament SCHUETZ and LODGMANN and the representative of the "Sudetendeutsche Arbeitsgemeinschaft" RICHTER, there is also the member of the CDU (fnu) AUMER in Munich. During the war, he was honorary consul for Romania but he did not belong to the NSDAP. After the war he was appointed commissioner for the Jewish Affairs. When asked about the attitude of German members of Parliament towards the "Munich Agreement" and the Prchala movement, AUMER replied that the majority of the German members of Parliament do not share the enthusiasm of the Sudetan German members of Parliament. Due to the fact, however, that there is no other party on the Czech side to carry out negotiations, the Bonn Government has adopted a favorable attitude towards the Prchala group, who are the only ones to have shown willingness to negotiate. Even relations between the German and the Sudetan German "refugee" members of Parliament are not very good - according to AUMER. The Sudetan German members of Parliament are taking over a number of honored positions from the Germans.

(12) Character sketches of the people concerned:

Leader of Prchala group in Munich
Dr. Jaroslav PEKELSKY was a fanatic follower of the Vlasta group since 1939, and he gained the significant post of leader of youth in Brno. For his merits he was, in 1940, called to the headquarters of the Vlasta in Prague, Myslikova 15. He resided, unregistered, in Prague II, Sokolska 38. In 1941, he left to study medicine at Rostock in Germany following his father's wishes, and in 1942 he continued his studies in Jena. During his stay in Germany he denounced his fellow students to the so-called "Studentenfuehrung", which was affiliated to the Nazi Sicherheitsdienst (SD). In 1944 he returned to the Protectorate. After the liberation in 1945, he was arrested for collaboration with the Germans, but he escaped to Vienna the following year, where the Austrian Social Democrats enabled him to obtain asylum in the British Zone. As he did not feel secure in Vienna, he left for Munich, where he was able to complete the tenth semester of his studies with the help of the Americans. When ge. Prchala was given leadership of the CNS for Germany, he left his studies. His father, Dr. PEKELSKY, was in very close contact with German circles during the occupation, and was executed in 1945. Jaroslav PEKELSKY is an unreconcilable enemy of the Council of Free Czechoslovakia, and believes that all those who committed "crimes" after 1945, provoked them, or covered them, should be put to trial. In this sense he gives the Germans material to work on. He is in constant touch with

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the Sudetan German members of Parliament, with whom he has great influence. His registered residence is: Munich, Sehenstrasse 6/I bei Frau KRONERT, but he has another three apartment, which his German friends have given to his disposition.

Marie BLASCHTOWITSCHKOVA, widow of an executed Nazi prosecutor, who worked in Prague during the occupation, fanatic follower of the movement and helped PEKELSKY. [] she is friend and secretary, to get into contact with German political circles. Her maiden name is TOMSU. She devotes a great deal of her energy to military questions, and it is said that during her visit to the Valka camp, she persuaded the CIC to give her the list of Czech refugees, former soldiers, after the German administration of the camp had refused to do so. She is intelligent and makes a good impression. She has connections with the Bavarian Ministry of Interior.

Dr. Karel LOCHER makes the impression of a typical "politician", and that is why it is said that he was appointed secretary of the CNV in London, while Frohala took over diplomatic activities. LOCHER refuses all contact with the Council of Free Czechoslovakia. He says: "They or we - it would make no sense to return to the liberated country together with ZENKL or RIPKA."

(Jnu) KESER is a man of intelligence below average, and with no political capabilities. He is a bitter enemy of Masaryk and Benes, and believes the Frohala movement should be rather authoritative than democratic. That is why he blindly obeys orders from the CNS. After his stay in Valka, he came to Munich where Frohala got him a job in the kitchen of the American General Hospital. He lives in the "Indiana" camp in Munich.

(Jnu) HORAK, secretary of the CNS for Germany, is younger, quiet, and an untrusting man; he is in charge of the agenda of the secretariat in Munich, and supervises the Frohala edition of "Bohemia". It is not quite clear whether he is the same person as one named JAHNKE, who is listed as editor of the paper. He is very ambitious, and envies PEKELSKY's position.

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(Prof. Dr.) Rudolf WIERER, alias Jaroslav WRACKY, is the top representative of the CNS in Germany for the Valka camp and a member of the CNV in London. He is a man of theory, and not a practitioner. He is the ideological leader of the movement, and legal adviser. He talks of democracy, underlines it, but supervises the activities of the members in a dictatorial way; that is why he often comes into conflict with the members. He came to Germany in 1945 and gained the so-called Gastprofesur at the University of Erlangen, where he has very good connections.

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With the help of his friends in the Bavarian Ministry of Education, he is trying to gain professorship at the university of Munich. He helped to draw up the legal foundations for the plan of federalizing Central Europe. He is called to the political meetings of his German friends, and he is proud of the fact that he has several times been received by an American, Mr. SHUSTER. He lives in the Valka camp.

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< Jaroslav MYSLIVEC, ~~secretary~~ representative of the CNS in Germany for the Valka camp, works for the Americans together with his wife in Nurnberg-Fuerth. He is improvident, works and deals in dictatorial manner, and believes in politics without compromise. >

< Bretislav KADVORNÍK was head of the Prchala group in the Murnau camp. He now works in Valka, where he is disliked even by his own followers. He does not keep to rules, and efforts are being made to replace him by someone more suitable. >

(Fnu) HERMAN, book keeper by profession, is of surprising ambition for his age. He works closely with WIERER.

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